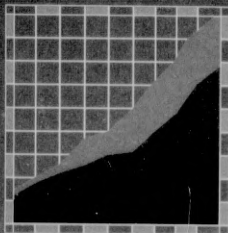


# Statistics Weekly

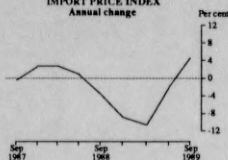
Thursday, 25 January 1990



## *The week in statistics ...*

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IMPORT PRICE INDEX  
Annual change



## Further rise in import prices

Import prices increased by an overall 2.1 per cent in September quarter 1989.

As in the previous quarter, the predominant factor in the September quarter rise was the further weakening of the Australian dollar against the major trading currencies.

The increase resulted in the annual rate of change increasing to 4.6 per cent, its highest level since the June quarter of 1987 when the annual rate was 12.4 per cent.

The most significant price rise, in terms of its impact on the overall import price index, was for motor vehicles.

IMPORT PRICES, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1989  
Percentage change

Selected items	From previous quarter	From corresponding quarter of previous year
Foodstuffs	2.0	5.4
Crude materials	3.8	9.0
Crude petroleum and petroleum products	2.0	22.7
Chemicals	0.4	3.6
Manufactured goods	2.4	4.9
Machinery and transport	2.1	1.8
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	2.8	4.0
All items	2.1	4.6

For further information, order the publication Import Price Index, Australia (6414.0) or contact Geoff Brown on (062) 52 5348.

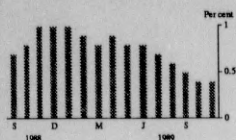
## Retail growth still weak despite November rise

Australian retail turnover grew by 2.2 per cent in November in seasonally adjusted terms.

However, since three of the four previous months showed decreases in turnover after seasonal adjustment, the trend estimates for the retail sector are still showing weak growth.

The recent slowing of the overall growth rate appears to have been influenced by a continuing decline in the clothing and fabric stores

MONTHLY CHANGE IN RETAIL TURNOVER  
Trend series



industry, and weak growth in two other major industries, namely grocers, confectioners and tobacconists, and hotels, liquor stores and licensed clubs.

Department and general stores — the third largest industry — has exhibited a relatively strong growth rate since May 1989, but that followed a period of slight decline in the six months to April 1989 resulting in weak growth over the year ending November 1989.

Easing of the growth in turnover in NSW and Queensland in recent months is contributing to the national trend.

Victoria continues a long pattern of weak growth. Other States are exhibiting moderate to strong growth, particularly Western Australia, which with the ACT averaged a one per cent increase in the trend estimates of growth over the three months to November.

#### RETAIL TURNOVER, 1989

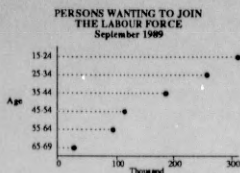
	\$ million	Percentage change from	
		Previous month	Corresponding month of previous year
Trend series			
June	6,711	0.8	10.4
July	6,762	0.7	10.5
August	6,804	0.6	10.5
September	6,839	0.5	10.3
October	6,869	0.4	9.9
November	6,894	0.4	9.3
Original — Nov	7,197	7.1	10.7
Seasonally adjusted — Nov	6,939	2.2	10.9

For further information, order the publication *Retail Trade, Australia* (8501.0) or contact Maurie Low on (062) 52 7442.

## Potential entrants to the labour force

Nearly one million Australians aged 15 to 69 not presently in the labour force say they want to work.

Of these people, 653,100 said they would be available to start work within four weeks according to the ABS survey of persons not in the labour force conducted in September 1989.



The graph at left shows the age distribution of those who want to work but are not in the labour force (that is, neither employed nor actively seeking work and available to start work immediately).

These potential participants in the labour force were part of an estimated 3.57 million civilians aged 15 to 69 categorised as not in the labour force following the September survey.

As shown in the table below, this estimate, which was 1.5 per cent lower than the result of a similar survey a year earlier, represents 30 per cent of the civilian population in that age span.

CIVILIAN POPULATION AGED 15 TO 69, SEPTEMBER 1989

	Number ('000)	% change from corresponding period last year
Males	5,977.6	2.5
In the labour force	4,872.8	3.3
Not in the labour force	1,104.8	- 0.6
Females	5,905.8	2.1
In the labour force	3,443.5	5.2
Not in the labour force	2,462.3	- 1.9
Persons	11,883.4	2.3
In the labour force	8,316.3	4.0
Not in the labour force	3,567.1	- 1.5

Females accounted for 70 per cent of those not in the labour force, and home duties/childcare was given as the main activity for 75 per cent of those women. (Only 8 per cent of men not in the labour force reported this as their main activity.)

The same numbers (approximately 320,000) of men and women not in the labour force gave 'attending an educational institution' as their main activity.

Survey results estimated 76,100 discouraged job seekers. These were people who were available to start work soon, but were not actively looking for a job because they believed that employers would consider them too young or too old, or that language difficulties or lack of qualifications or skills would prevent them being selected for a job.

As in previous surveys, the 55 to 64 years age group contained the greatest number of discouraged job seekers (27%) while the 15 to 24 age group had the the lowest (12%).

## Migration patterns changing

Permanent migration to Australia continued at a high level in September quarter 1989, though below the peak levels of 1988.

The September quarter figures also tend to confirm a changing pattern among the main source countries for permanent settlers in Australia.

Permanent arrivals from New Zealand are continuing a decline which began in the June quarter 1989. The total of 3,300 in the September quarter was the lowest for any quarter since the September quarter 1984.

On the other hand permanent arrivals from Hong Kong, at 2,400 in the quarter, were 19 per cent above the total for the same period in 1988 and 90 per cent above the comparable 1987 figure.

Similarly, arrivals of Vietnamese born people, also at 2,400, were double the level of the same quarter in 1988, and 45 per cent above the total for the September quarter in 1987.

The number of settler arrivals from the UK at 6,300 was similar to that for the same quarter in each of the previous two years.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS FROM OVERSEAS, SEPTEMBER QUARTER  
(Thousands)

Country of birth	1987	1988	1989
Total, all countries	32.9	38.8	32.9
United Kingdom	5.5	7.0	6.3
New Zealand	3.8	6.1	3.3
Hong Kong	1.3	2.0	2.4
Vietnam	1.7	1.2	2.4

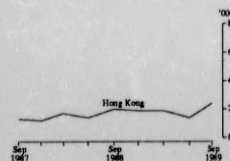
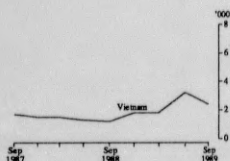
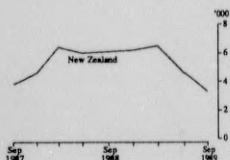
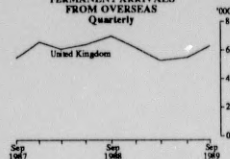
Monthly figures for short and long term international movements also became available this week for November 1989.

They show that after seasonal adjustment there was a three per cent rise over the October figure for short term visitor arrivals

Visitor arrivals from the United States and Japan continued to decline, but this was partly offset by increased numbers from other East and South East Asian countries, the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

Further details on immigration from other countries are available in the quarterly publication *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3402.0). Summary data are available monthly by ordering the publication *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3401.0). For further information, contact N. Pocknall on (062) 52 6671.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS  
FROM OVERSEAS  
Quarterly



## Wet weather affects vegetable production

Unusually wet weather reduced the volume of vegetable production in the Eastern States during the year ended 31 March 1989.

The resultant increased prices, however, contributed to a healthy rise in the gross value of national vegetable production for the year.

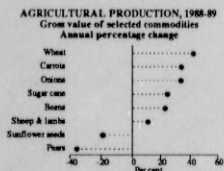
South Australia appeared to benefit most from the East Coast floods, the value of that State's production rising by a very large 38.9 per cent.

The gross value of vegetable production actually decreased only in Victoria and the Northern Territory; by 7.6 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively.

Vegetables which recorded significant national increases in gross value included carrots up 34.1 per cent, onions up 33.8 per cent, and beans up 23.0 per cent.

There were significant increases in the 1988-89 gross value of production for other agricultural commodities. The largest was for wheat, up (for the first time since 1983-84) by 42.2 per cent. Sugar cane experienced a record season, increasing in value by 24.7 per cent.

The estimated gross value of all agricultural commodities produced in 1988-89 was \$22,547 million, an increase of 11.9 per cent over 1987-88.



**GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES**  
Annual percentage change

	1987-88	1988-89
Vegetables	7.6	14.7
Other crops	1.9	21.5
Livestock slaughterings	9.7	2.4
Livestock products	47.6	9.1
<b>Total agriculture</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>

For further information, order the publication *Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia 1988-89 (Preliminary) (7502.0)* or contact Joellen Hartig on (062) 52 5347.

## Survey of disabled and aged persons – final results

Detailed information about the care of severely handicapped people in the home environment is contained in *Carers of the Handicapped at Home*, the first of three final publications from the Survey of Disabled and Aged Persons conducted in 1988.

The survey found that there was a predominance of women in the role of domestic carer – 64 per cent of carers were female. Mothers were ten times more likely than were fathers to be nominated as the most important carer for a severely handicapped son or daughter, and daughters were more than three times as likely as were sons to be caring for a severely handicapped parent.

More than half (197,400) of the 322,600 persons identified as domestic carers were caring for a severely handicapped spouse. The next most common category was a parent caring for a severely handicapped son or daughter (68,600 or 21%), followed by a person caring for their severely handicapped parent (37,900 or 12%).

Two further publications from the survey, *Disability and Handicap, Australia* (4120.0) and *Domestic Care of the Aged, Australia* (4121.0) are due for release within the next few months. Special tabulations at standard ABS charges are also available on request.

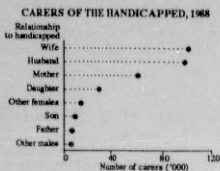
For further information, order the publication *Carers of the Handicapped at Home, Australia* (4122.0) or contact Liz Swan on (062) 52 7432.

## Car hire industry defined

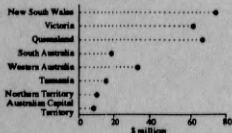
The motor vehicle hire industry is the latest to discover more about itself following the 1987 ABS survey of service industries.

Recently released results of the survey show for example that in the 1986-87 financial year, the industry —

- ☐ comprised about 280 businesses employing some 3,200 staff, and included many franchisees to the main operators;
- ☐ had 22,700 vehicles in the rental fleet at June 1987;
- ☐ rented out vehicles for over 6 million vehicle/days, at an average gross revenue of about \$47 per vehicle/day;
- ☐ generated operating profit of about \$21 million on a turnover of almost \$450 million: a profit to turnover ratio of 4.6 per cent; and



**TAKINGS FROM MOTOR VEHICLE RENTALS 1986-87**





- derived only about 65 per cent of turnover from vehicle rentals, the rest being from sources such as longer term leasing, fuel sales, and sales of vehicles purchased for resale, often from finance companies at the end of lease periods.

A number of events since 1986-87 may have impacted on the size and structure of the industry. They include intense price competition in the industry; the flow-on effects of strong growth in tourism in Australia; and more recently, some business failures and the impact of the disruption in domestic airline services on tourism and travel dependent businesses.

For further information, order the publication *Motor Vehicle Hire Industry, Australia* (£652.0), or contact Peter White on (062) 52 5633.

## Engineering construction holds up well

There seemed little indication through the September 1989 quarter that engineering construction activity would follow the recent downturn in building construction.

In fact, constant (1984-85) price estimates show that the value of engineering work done for the private sector in the quarter increased by 17 per cent, while the current price value of work commenced rose by 25 per cent.

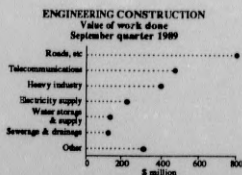
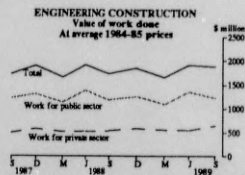
The value of work done for the public sector did drop sharply (9.2% in constant prices) but, as the first graph shows, this series is volatile so that the quarterly figure does not necessarily reflect a change in trend.

Railways, roads, highways and subdivisions recorded the most significant increases in commencements in the quarter.

The longer term look reveals that engineering construction has remained fairly steady over the last three financial years.

The estimated value of total engineering construction for 1988-89 (at constant prices) was \$7,136 million, just 0.7 per cent lower than 1987-88, and 8.8 per cent lower than 1986-87.

For further information, order the publication *Engineering Construction Survey* (£762.0), or contact G. Whittaker on (062) 52 5744.





## Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates — what they mean

Readers of Statistics Weekly will no doubt have been struck by the sometimes wide divergence between movements in original time series data and those provided from seasonally adjusted and trend estimate series. (The table on page 3 showing retail turnover provides an example.)

A brief explanation of why the three types of series differ follows.

Movements in a time series of original statistical data may reflect a complex inter-action of factors, including:

- ☐ intrinsic longer-term changes in the item being measured (ie trend movements);
- ☐ short term irregular changes;
- ☐ regular seasonal influences;
- ☐ normal 'trading', 'working' or 'pay' day patterns, and
- ☐ systematic holiday effects.

Obviously it would be difficult for a non-expert user of the original data to identify the single effect of any one of these influences, and that is where seasonal adjustment and trend estimates come in.

Seasonal adjustment removes the effect of most of the above influences from the data, leaving only the trend and short term irregular movements.

Trend estimates are then obtained by removing the effects of the short term irregularities, which in many series can be a major contributor to movements in the original data. Sometimes the data may be so erratic that reliable trend estimates cannot be provided for the current month.

By comparing the historical trend series with the seasonally adjusted series, the user can identify the short term irregularities which have influenced the original series.

*For further information about the seasonal adjustment of statistical time series and the interpretation (or derivation) of trend estimates, contact the Chief Consultant, Time Series Analysis, on (062) 52 7368.*

## All the week's releases: 17 to 23 January

### General

Statistics Weekly, 18 January 1990 (1318.0; \$3.50)  
Economic Indicators, Qld, January 1990 (1307.3; \$5.00)  
Economic Indicators, WA, January 1990 (1307.5; \$5.00)

### Demography

Estimated Resident Population by Marital Status, Age and Sex, Aust., June 1988 and Preliminary June 1989 (3220.0; \$10.00)  
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Aust., November 1989 (3401.0; \$5.00)  
Deaths, Vic., 1988 (3306.2; \$7.00)

### Social statistics

Carers of the Handicapped at Home, Aust., 1988 (4122.0; \$12.50) — *new issue*  
Time Use Pilot Survey, Sydney, Unit Record File on Magnetic Tape, May to June 1987 (4113.1; free) — *new issue*  
Schools, SA, 1989, Preliminary (4220.4; \$3.00) (*Previously: National School Statistics Collection, SA, Preliminary*)

### National accounts, finance and foreign trade

Exports, Aust., Monthly Summary Tables, October 1989 (5432.0; \$8.00)  
Commercial Finance, Aust., September 1989 (5643.0; \$5.00)

### Labour statistics and prices

Weekly Earnings of Employees (Distribution), Aust., August 1989 (6310.0; \$8.00)  
Award Rates of Pay Indexes, Aust., November 1989 (6312.0; \$8.50)  
Job Vacancies and Overtime, Aust., November Qtr 1989 (6354.0; \$10.00)  
Price Indexes of Copper Materials, Aust., December 1989 (6410.0; \$3.50)  
Import Price Index, Aust., September Qtr 1989 (6414.0; \$5.00)  
The Labour Force, Vic., November Qtr 1989 (6202.2; \$8.50)

### Agriculture

Value of Selected Agricultural Commodities Produced, Aust., 1988-89, Preliminary (7502.0; \$8.00)  
Crops and Pastures, WA, 1988-89 (7321.5; \$12.50)

### Secondary industry and distribution

Production of Fibres, Yarns, Fabrics, Bedding and Floor Coverings, Aust., September 1989 (8360.0; \$8.50)  
Production of Building Materials and Fittings, Aust., October 1989 (8361.0; \$5.50)  
Production of Paper, Plastics, Paints, Industrial Chemicals and Detergents, Aust., September 1989 (8362.0; \$5.50)  
Production of Transport Equipment, Aust., September Qtr 1989 (8363.0; \$3.50) (*Previously: Production of Motor Vehicles, Motor Bodies and Trained Vehicles, Aust.*)  
Production of Energy Products, Aust., October 1989 (8368.0; \$3.50)  
Retail Trade, Aust., November 1989 (8501.0; \$8.50)  
Building Activity, Aust., September Qtr 1989 (8752.0; \$12.50)  
Production Statistics, NSW, October 1989 (8304.1; \$5.00)  
Tourist Accommodation, NSW, September Qtr 1989 (8635.1; \$8.60)  
Building Activity, NSW, September Qtr 1989 (8752.1; \$8.10)  
Tourist Accommodation, Major Hotels and Motels, Qld, December 1989 (8646.3; \$3.30)  
Building Approvals, Qld, November 1989 (8731.3; \$8.50)  
Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities, Qld, October 1989 (8741.3; \$5.00)  
Building Approvals — Private Sector, Perth Statistical Division, December 1989 (8732.5; \$3.30)  
Building Activity, SA, September Qtr 1989 (8752.4; \$8.00)  
Mining, Tas., 1987-88 (8401.6; \$7.50)  
Building Approvals, Tas., November 1989 (8731.6; \$8.00)  
Building Activity, Tas., September Qtr 1989 (8752.6; \$7.50)  
Tourist Accommodation (Preliminary), NT, December 1989 (8646.7; \$3.00)  
Manufacturing Establishments, ACT, 1987-88 (8205.8; \$3.00)  
Tourist Accommodation: Hotels and Motels, ACT, September Qtr 1989 (8635.8; \$4.00)  
Building Activity, ACT, September Qtr 1989 (8752.8; \$8.00)

### Transport

Motor Vehicle Registrations, Aust., 1988-89 (9304.0; \$9.00)

## Inquiries

The ABS supplies statistical information:

- ☐ through its bookshops
- ☐ by mail order (including subscription)
- ☐ by facsimile
- ☐ electronically.

To order any of the publications that appear in *Statistics Weekly* or to inquire about the statistics and services available from the ABS, contact Information Services at any of the offices listed below. An Information Consultancy Service in each office provides assistance of a more extensive or complex nature.

### ABS Central Office

☒ PO BOX 10  
BELCONNEN ACT 2616  
☎ (062) 52 6627  
FAX (062) 53 1404

### ABS State Offices

☎ NSW (02) 268 4611  
Vic. (03) 615 7000  
Qld (07) 222 6351  
WA (09) 323 5140  
SA (08) 237 7100  
Tas. (002) 20 5800  
NT (089) 81 3456

Any suggestions for improvement to this publication should be addressed to:

The Editor  
*Statistics Weekly*  
(062) 52 6917

## Calendar of key releases

Expected releases over the fortnight to 6 February 1990

### January

- 25** Housing Finance for Owner Occupation, Aust, November 1989 (5609.0; \$8.00)  
Export Price Index, Aust., November 1989 (6405.0; \$5.00)
- 29** Price Index of Materials Used in Building Other than House Building, Eight Capital Cities, November 1989 (6407.0; \$9.00)  
Price Index of Materials Used in House Building, Six State Capital Cities and Canberra, November 1989 (6408.0; \$3.75)  
Production Statistics, Aust., December 1989, Preliminary (8301.0; \$5.00)
- 30** Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Aust., November 1989 (6411.0; \$8.50)  
Price Indexes of Articles Produced By Manufacturing Industry, Aust., November 1989 (6412.0; \$6.00)
- 31** Consumer Price Index, December Qtr 1989 (6401.0; \$10.00)

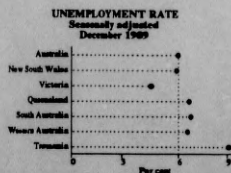
### February

- 1** Balance of Payments, Aust., December 1989 (5301.0; \$12.00)  
Building Approvals, Aust., December 1989 (8731.0; \$8.50)  
Registrations of New Motor Vehicles, Aust., December 1989, Preliminary (9301.0; \$4.00)

## The latest ...

Changes to key State indicators — consolidated to

23 January 1990



	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
— Percentage change from same period previous year —									
New capital expenditure (Sept. qtr 89)*	15.9	24.8	15.2	0.0	45.4	-26.7	n.a.	n.a.	21.1
Retail turnover (Nov. 89) (trend estimate)	11.9	4.6	10.8	5.6	12.0	9.1	n.a.	6.3	9.3
New motor vehicle registrations (Nov. 89)*	8.1	-6.7	0.6	3.6	-13.6	n.a.	31.3	34.9	1.1
Number of dwelling unit approvals (Nov. 89)	-22.9	-27.4	-21.9	0.6	-30.5	4.6	-14.2	-63.1	-22.8
Value of total building work done (June 89)	38.6	42.1	34.4	22.9	54.9	17.4	-8.5	-3.0	36.8
Employed persons (Dec. 89)*	4.1	3.3	6.7	2.4	3.5	6.5	1.5	4.3	4.2
Capital city consumer price index (Sept. qtr 89)	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.2	7.0	5.6	8.0
Average weekly earnings (full-time adult ordinary time) (August 89)	10.6	6.9	5.8	7.6	5.8	6.7	4.5	7.5	8.0
Population (June 89)	1.1	1.3	3.2	1.1	3.0	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.6
Room occupancy rates in licensed hotels and motels, etc (June qtr 89)	-3.5	-0.7	-12.6	1.5	3.5	4.5	0.9	-10.0	-3.9

\* Seasonally adjusted for States (but not Territories)

Key national indicators – consolidated to 23 January 1990

		Period	Latest figure available		Percentage change (a) on		
			Original	Seasonally adjusted	Previous period	Corresponding period last year	
<b>National production</b>							
Gross domestic product	— current prices	\$m	89,803	89,733	1.8	13.0	
	— 1984–85 prices		63,334	63,732	0.7	5.4	
<b>Industrial activity</b>							
New capital expenditure	— current prices	\$m	7,152	7,413	0.0	20.2	
	— 1984–85 prices		5,544	5,755	-1.8	18.3	
Expected new capital expenditure		"	Three months to Dec. 89	n.a.	n.a.	11.3	
Retail turnover	— current prices	"	Nov. 89	6,939	2.2	10.9	
	— 1984–85 prices	"	Sept. qtr 89	14,788	0.9	5.0	
New motor vehicle registrations		No.	Nov. 89	53,265	-1.0	1.1	
Dwelling unit approvals		"	Nov. 89	13,235	2.0	-22.8	
Value of all building approvals		\$m	"	2,363	-14.2	-5.5	
Value of total building work done	— current prices	"	June qtr 89	7,622	7.6	36.9	
	— 1984–85 prices	"	"	5,138	4.7	21.1	
Manufacturers' sales		"	Sept. qtr 89	36,369	1.5	14.0	
Expected manufacturers' sales		"	Three months to Dec. 89	37,447	n.a.	9.6	
<b>Labour</b>							
Employed persons		'000	Dec. 89	7,941.4	7,845.5	0.0	4.2
Unemployment rate †		%	"	5.9	6.0	0.1	-0.9
Participation rate †		"	"	64.2	63.5	0.0	0.8
Job vacancies		'000	August 89	64.3	n.a.	-12.1	-2.3
Average weekly overtime per employee		hours	"	1.5	n.a.	1.6	10.7
<b>Prices, profits and wages</b>							
Consumer price index	1980–81 = 100.0	Sept. qtr 89	197.0	n.a.	2.3	8.0	
Price index of materials used in manufacturing industry	1984–85 = 100.0	Oct. 89	117.8	n.a.	0.1	6.7	
Price index of articles produced by manufacturing industry	1968–69 = 100.0	"	553.2	n.a.	0.5	6.4	
Company profits before income tax	\$m	Sept. qtr 89	4,846	4,667	-3.6	14.1	
Average weekly earnings (Full-time adults; ordinary time)	\$	August 89	508.40	n.a.	1.5	8.0	
<b>Interest rates (b) (monthly average)</b>							
90-day bank bills †	% per annum	Nov. 89	18.20	n.a.	-0.2	3.2	
10-year Treasury bonds †	"	"	13.10	n.a.	-0.5	0.8	
<b>Balance of payments</b>							
Exports of merchandise	\$m	Nov. 89	4,187	4,049	-0.6	15.8	
Imports of merchandise	"	"	4,521	4,335	0.2	10.2	
Balance on merchandise trade (c)	"	"	-334	-286	-11.7	34.3	
Balance of goods and services (c)	"	"	-705	-755	-19.1	-11.5	
Balance on current account (c)	"	"	-1,578	-1,757	-4.2	-7.5	
Terms of trade (d)	1984–85 = 100.0	Sept. qtr 89	n.a.	108.2	-2.8	3.0	
<b>Foreign investment</b>							
Net foreign debt	\$m	30 Sept. 89	110,329	n.a.	1.9	14.7	
Net foreign liabilities	"	"	147,716	n.a.	3.5	15.1	
<b>Exchange rates (monthly average)</b>							
\$US	per \$A	Nov. 89	0.7826	n.a.	1.0	-7.9	
Trade weighted index	May 1970 = 100.0	"	60.8	n.a.	1.2	-2.3	
<b>Other indicators</b>							
Population (estimated resident)	million	June 89	16.8	n.a.	0.4	1.6	
Overseas visitors	'000	Nov. 89	193	170	3.2	-5.1	

(a) Based on seasonally adjusted figures where available. (b) Source: Reserve Bank of Australia. (c) For percentage changes, a minus sign indicates an increase in the deficit; no sign means a decrease in the deficit or an increase in the surplus. (d) The ratio of the price of goods and services for exports to that for imports.

NOTES: † = change is shown in terms of percentage points. n.a. = not available.

Figures have been taken from a variety of ABS publications. Copies may be obtained from Information Services (see page 10). Some of the figures shown are preliminary, some final, and some are revisions of previously published figures. Users should check the latest relevant publication or with the ABS Information Services if the status of the statistic is important.

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